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J. S. Salley 15 Aug 12

LIVE AT HOME

Hold Cotton and Reduce Acreage Plan for Relief of Southern Farmers

GIVES URGENT ADVICE

Keep Unsold Portion of Present Crop Off Market, Plant 25 Per Cent Less Next Year, Urgent Advice to Cotton Producers from New Orleans Conference.

The farmers of the South must withhold from the market every remaining bale of the present season's crop of cotton and follow this with a concerted and binding agreement to reduce next season's cotton acreage at least 25 per cent, if they hope to restore the South's great money staple to a normal price level and retrieve the losses sustaned by reason of present low prices.

This is the plan which the Conference of Southern Governors adopted at its concluding session. Tuesday at New Orleans to secure immediate relief from the depression in the price of the staple. The proposal of foreign banking interests to finance a holding movement covering 2,000,000 bales of the present crop was referred to special committee for future action.

As a means of securing permanent relief from such conditions, and to guarantee the cotton farmer in the future against the necessity of glutting the market with his supplies in the opening of the season, the Conference adopted resolutions favoring the establishment, in every cotton growing State, of State controlled ware houses and the collection and periodical publication of statistics bearing upon the world's demand for and consumption of American cotton. The recommendation are as follows:

"We earnestly recommend to the planters of the Southern States to follow the example of Louisiana and so diversity their crops as to produce everything necessary for consumption on the farm and let cotton be the surplus crop, even if the quantity raised shall be twenty-five per cent less than the present crop, as then they will get just as much in return for much less labor than this year's crop will yield at present prices. They will soon free themselves from debt and be in condition without financial aid to sell gradually as the demand shall exist and not market the work of a year in 60 or 90 days as they have been accustomed to doing.

"We call upon our Representatives in Congress to have the present crop reporting system so amended as to require the periodical publication of reliable statistics of cotton consumption and trade information, gathered from all cotton consuming countries, and we recommend, also, and, for ourselves, agree that the commissioners of agriculture in the cotton States gather and publish like information of the cotton States to adopt to this end, any uniform legislation enabling the agricultural commissioners to act in concert and to constitute a bureau of cotton manufactured, cotton trade, and cotton consuming information, to the end that, with the estimates of production which are now furnished by the Federal Government, there may also be estimates of demand and thus put the plaster in position to fix a fair price for his products.

"The members of the conference have been reliably informed that bulls on the cotton exchanges have been indicted in the United States Courts under the Sherman Act for conspiring to buy cotton and advance the price, and if this be in accordance with the provisions of this Act, then we respectfully insist that the bears in the exchanges who conspire to sell cotton, which they do not possess, with the expectation of a decline in price, or for the purpose of affecting a decline, be likewise prosecuted.

"A fair and comprehensive system of future trading is accepted by the commercial world as essential to the proper and advantageous movement and distribution of the crop, but it is urgently recommended that Congress shall pass such laws as will abate abuses and regulate future contract trading in exchanges, to the end that it discharge its functions as a trade utility, fair alike to both buyer and seller, and to the commodity which is the subject of the future transactions.

"It is earnestly recommended that the several State Governments shall take appropriate action to bring about such warehousing system, as will best serve the interests of the producer of cotton.

"In view of the apparent demand for cotton during the next thirteen months, we recommend that the unsold cotton of the present crop be withdrawn from the market and disposed of by a system of gradual marketing. We urge bankers and business men to co-operate with farmers in this undertaking.

"We report to the cotton farmers that tentative and attractive propositions have been made by responsible financial interests for purchasing some two million bales of the present crop. This negotiation is referred, for development in practical form, to a committee.

"Reduction of acreage in 1912 is urged as a necessary part of any plan of holding and financing the present crop. We recommend, and for ourselves agree, that the Governor of each cotton State proceed at once to appoint a representative in each county, who in turn will appoint a representative in each school district or voting precinct, to secure from every farmer a binding, written pledge to reduce his cotton acreage in 1912, 25 per cent blew his acreage in 1911.

"Without discussing the merits of pending proposals for monetary reform, we recommend that in any legislation which Congress may enact for emergency currency based upon commercial paper, underwritten by banks or associations of banks, provision be made for including in these acts, for such emergency currency based upon commercial paper, underwritten by banks or associations of banks provisios be made for including in these acts, for such emergency currency commercial paper, representing transactions in cotton as well as transactions in cotton goods and other manufactured products.

"It is our firm opinion, that by prompt action under co-operation and organization the cotton farmers and business men of the Southern States can speedily rescue themselves from impending sacrifice and can restore the fair price which demonstrated demand warrants, and can insure stable values from year to year."

It was decided to hold similar conferences in the future on the call of the chairman. The committee which is to conside the proposed finaniing of two million bales of the present crop is composed of Governor Colquitt, of Texas; Governor Sanders, of Louisiana; Governor O'Neal, of Alabama; Governor Noel, of Mississippi, and four oitizens of business life to be appointed by the governor named.

Child Dies of Burns.

At Atlanta, Ga., Luther Dutton, aged three, son of Mr. M. M. Dutton, died Monday from burns received when he overturned a pot of boiling water Saturday afternoon.

TAFT MEANS DEFEAT

SENATOR BOURNE SAYS THE PEOPLE DO NOT TRUST HIM.

Popular Government Movement Has Set the Country Thinking and the Result is Striking.

In answer to the question whether he thought the nomination of President Taft mean the defeat of the Republicans in the next national election, Senator Jonothan Bourne, Jr., said:

"Yes. The Beverly letter of Sept. 15, 1910, signed by the President's Secretary, Mr. Norton, and the Arizona veto message, in my opinion, will and should defeat Mr. Taft for re-election. The Beverly letter confess that President Taft attempted to use Federal patronage to reward members of Congress who voted as he desired on legislation and to withhold patronage from some members of Congress who voted contrary to his views and in accordance with their own convictions.

"Thus was established a precedent of rewards and premiums for subservience and mental dishonesty and punishment for independent thought and honest action. With such an example emanating by confession from the office of the nation's Chief Executive is the wholesale bartering of votes in Adams County, O., and Danville, Ill., and many legislative bodies to be wondered at?

"The president's Arizona veto message demonstrates to my mind that he lacks faith in the intelligence and independence of the American people. A man afraid to trust the people will not be and should not be trusted by the people. To use one of his own favorite expressions, President Taft was disingenious in his Peoria speech when attempting to explain his position to the people and to define his attitude toward the Arizona Constitution.

"He claimed to have confidence in the sober second thought of the American people, yet he vetoted the Statehood resilution which proposed to submit to the people of Arizona the second time the question whether their constitutional provision for the recall should apply to Judges as well as other officers. Here was a plain proposal to submit to the sober second thought of the people, but the President was not willing and insisted that the recall of Judges must be eliminated even though by the terms of the resolution the Arizona electorate would have had a second opportunity for the most mature consideration of the subject."

RANDALL WAS EXONERATED.

Gaffney Man Held Blameless of Killing Whither.

The coroner's jury at Shelby, N. C., Monday morning rendered a verdict of justifiable homicide, exonerating Lucius Randall, the prominent Gaffney business man who shot and killed Sam Whither, a wealthy Cleveland county farmer, Sunday evening. Whither held up Randall in his automobile at the point of a pistol. The jury found, upon examination, that the weapon was empty, but it held that Randall did not know this and his deed was entirely justifiable.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

WONDERFUL GROWTH OF THIS GREAT TRUNK LINE.

What It Is Doing for the South Generally and the Towns Along Its Lines Specially.

The financial and Commercial Chronicle, reviewing the annual statement of the Southern Railway Company, issued this month, connects the showing made in that report directly with the recent marked development and commercial and industrial advancement of the South, and characterizes the report itself as "a record of marvelous growth and development." Either is interesting comment to the Southerner; both are more so, in view of the fact that gross revenues, net revenues, trade and traffic statistics are the best in the company's history.

The lengh of road operated in 1900 was 6,306 miles, which earned a gross operating revenue of $31,200,870. In 1911 the total mileage was 7,042 and the gross operating revenue $61,696,181. Thus, with only 10 per cent additional mileage there has been an expansion according to quotation from the annual report of over $30,000,000 in gross receipts, the ratio of gain being almost 100 per cent. In 1900 the gross revenues per mile of road were $4,948; for 1911 they were $8.761 per mile. The net earnings per mile (after the deduction of taxes) in the same interval increased from $1,486 to $2,437.

As a result of this great growth, the income account for the year under review is of a highly gratifying character. The balance over and above all expenses and fixed charges for the 12 months is $6,670,003. This is more than twice the full 5 per cent dividend to which the $60,000,000 of preferred stock is entitled. Dividends were resumed on these shares during the year, but action was very cautious and conservative, 1 per cent having been paid last April and another 1 per cent the present October, the two together calling for only $1,200,000 whereas the surplus above the fixed charges, as we have seen was $6,670,003. Of the remainder of the surplus a round $3,000,000 has been chargeu off to represent the discount on securities sold, which at the end of the previous year had stood at $4,853,154 and which now a year later (after allowing for some slight alterations during the 12 months) has been reduced to $1,688,029; $66,045 was also appropriated for additions and betterments. Even after these various deductions and allowances, an undistributed surplus of $2,403,957 remains on the operations of the 12 months over and above the 2 per cent paid out in dividends. Commenting on this showing, the Financial and Commercial Chronicle says:

The results here recorded could not have been achieved except for the advance in operating efficiency and the broad and liberal policy pursued in the management and conduct of the property. Of course the South itself has enjoyed wonderful growth, but this growth has followed in large measure from the building up of the lines embraced in the Southern Railway system and the development of their efficiency as public carriers. Some figures regarding growth in population which we find in the report bear out this statement in a striking manner.

These show that the population of the stations on the lines of the Southern Railway—or at least the stations of sufficient importance to be returned separately—in the 10 years from 1900 to 1910 increased 34.2 per cent., and in the 20 years from 1890 to 1910 75.3 per cent. But the fact to which we wish to direct especial attention is that the growth at these Southern Railway stations has in every state been larger proportionately than the growth in population of the state as a whole, indicating what the building up of this system of roads has done for the communities served.

In Virginia the growth in population for the entire state during the last decade was 11.2 per cent, but that of the Southern Railway stations was no less than 42.2 per cent; in North Carolina the growth for the entire state was 16.5 per cent, that for Southern Railway stations 60.5 per cent; in South Carolina 13.1 for the entire state and 25.4 for the stations; in Georgia 17.7 for the state and 83.2 for the stations; in Mississippi 15.8 for the state and 47.9 for the stations, in Tennessee 8.1 for the state and 34.7 for the stations; and in Kentucky 6.6 for the state and 13.6 for the stations.

If one looks at the traffic and train statistics, a record of achievement is found fully as striking as the growth in traffic and income. For example, we find that in 1911 the number of miles run by the freight trains was almost precisely the same as in 1904, seven years before—the comparison being 16,999,638 miles in 1911 and 16,955,900 miles in 1904. Yet, with the mileage practically unchanged 5,111,331,177 tons of freight (including company material) were carried in the latest year as against only 3,812,864,988 ton-miles in the earlier year. In other words 1300,000 ton-miles more of freight were moved in 1911 with no addition to the miles run. This means that in the seven years the average trainload has been raised from 224 tons to 300 tons.

THE REBELS WIN

The Thoroughly Frightened Manchus Ready to Give Them Anything.

FLEEING FROM PEKING

Even Lick the Rebel Hand That Smites Them—Throne Concedes Nearly All That Is Asked, To Forestall Summary Substitution of Republic For Monarchy.

A dispatch from Peking, China, says terror which has gripped the entire imperial court was further revealed Tuesday by a long list of edicts supplementing Monday's remarkable proclamation and offering further concessions of the most radical character. Tuesday's edicts indicate that even though the dynasty survives, Manchu rule is at an end.

Even the transfer of the cabinet offices to native Chinese is ordered and the throne swears that "hereafter Manchus and Chinese shall be regarded equally," meaning that the elaborate system of Manchu pensions, which are now paid to practically every member of the race, will be discontinued and the Manchus left to earn a living by their own enterprise.

The edicts make a complete capitulation to the damnds of the national assembly and even go so far as to offer extravagant praise to the rebels for bringing about the great reforms which are promised. The throne acknowledges its incapacity, pleads ignorance of affairs, asks that its lapses be pardoned and requests the assistance and advice of all citizens.

Finally, it makes a hysterical effort to rally Chinese and Manchus alike to the royal standard by hinting at grave foreign dangers which it thinks should be faced by a united China. In his struggle for existence, the infant emperor whose name is signed to the edicts, even condemns many of his own closest relatives.

The present officialdom, he declares, has not sought the interests of the people, but only its own pockets. The revolutionists declare that the dynasty's partial surrender has come too late. Moreover, they do not trust the throne, regarding their present position as too strong for yielding to promises which they feel are insincere.

The revolutionists point out that such edicts as these, wherein the throne's own appointees and relatives are called thieves and scoundrels, do not tend to encourage confidence. What the edicts state regarding the methods of the present administration is of course admitted by the revolutionists, but the throne's plea of ignorance hitherto is regarded as incredible.

But while the edicts have apparently failed of their hoped for effect in conciliating the rebels, they have stirred up a most formidable opposition from a new source. The announcement that most of the Manchu officeholders must go and that all the Manchu pensions will be cut off immediately, produced a pronounced disaffection in the ranks of the Manchus and many members of this race at once began talking in favor of a massacre for revenge.

There were indications already that these proposals would find support, particularly among the younger Manchu princes, who will now lie stripped of their high offices and unable longer to exploit their positions. Officials prominent among the native Chinese profess to have information that Prince Tsai Tao, uncle of the baby emperor, is willing to lead the massacre party.

Throughout the day the foreign legations, the missions and even private houses occupied by foreigners were beseiged by both Manchus and Chinese who sought protection from each other. Prince Ching, the premier, is using his influence to restrain that element of the Manchus who may be disposed toward violence. For their part the Manchus dread a rebel investment of the capital.

Foreign legations are advising both Chinese and Manchus to take refuge in case of trouble behind the Methodist mission, which is situated in that corner of the main city lying between the legation quarter and the east wall. This is the most easily defended section of the city and the legation guards may be called to protect those who gather there.

Long lines of carts piled high with the household belongings of the fugitives continue to pass out of the city gates before the early closing hours. Many carts emerge from the forbidden city, some guarded by soldiers. Cart loads of silver, sometimes without a guard, pass day and night in and out of the legation quarter.

The money is brought to the legations from the defenseless Chinese banks for a temporary safe deposit and then removed to replace the paper circulations or to be forwarded to the minister of war. Gen. Yin Tchang, for the loyal troops, who are receiving their pay with unprecedented regularity. Wealthy citizens also are exhausting their fortunes to foreigners.

Foreigners are anxious over the situation in Peking but not alarmed. Outsiders have not yet entered the legation quarter. Nevertheless, the fullest precautions are being taken. Unarmed pickets form a line about the legation walls and extending into the Chinese quarters.

Fears are entertained for the foreigners in the province of Shan Si, many of whom are Americans. The rebels in that province are said to be in possession of the capital, Tia Yuan Fu, where there are several missions and which is also the seat of Shuan Si university.

YIELDS TO DEMAND

MANCHU GOVERNMENT BOWS TO THE PEOPLE.

The Chinese Are Promised Complete Constitutional Rule and Thorough Reform in all Departments.

A dispatch from Peking, China, says the demand of the national assembly for a complete constitutional government has been accepted to by the throne. An imperial edict was issued Monday apologizing for the past neglect of the throne and granting an immediate constitution with a cabinet from which nobles shall be excluded. A second edict grants pardon to political offenders connected with the revolution of 1898 and subsequent revolutions and to those compelled to join in the present rebellion. The imperial edict, which is from the hand of the emperor, Hsuan Tung, says:

"I have reigned three years and have always acted conscientiously in the interest of the people. But I have not employed men properly, as I am without political skill. I have employed too many nobles in political positions which contravenes constitutionalism.

"On railway matters one whom I trusted deceived me. Hence public opinion was antagonized. When I urge reform, officials and the gentry seize the opportunity to embezzle. Much of the people's money has been taken, but nothing to benefit the people has been accomplished.

"On several occasions edicts have promulgated laws, but none of them has been obeyed. The people are grumbling why I do not know. Disaster looms ahead, but I do not see."

After referring to uprising in various places the edict continues:

'The whole empire is seething. The spirits of our nine deceased emperors are unable to enjoy the sacrifices properly, while it is feared that the people will suffer greviously.

"All these things are my own fault, and I hereby announce to the world that I swear to reform and with our soldiers and people to carry out the constitution faithfully, modifying legislation, promoting the interests of the people and abolishing their hardships, all in accordance with their wishes and their interest.

"The old laws that are unsuitable will be abolished. The union of the Manchus and Chinese mentioned by the late emperor I shall carry out now. Even if we unite I still fear that we may fall. If the emperor do not regard and do not honor fate and the people be easily misled by outlaws then the future of China is unthinkable. I am most anxious day and night. My only hope is that my subjects will thoroughly understand."

REPORT LARGE LOSSES.

The Italians Kills Arabs With Their Women Folks.

A dispatch from Tripoli says for three days the Italians have been systematically slaughtering Arabs in the residential oasis outside the city. Every Arab met has been shot down without trial. Many women have been killed. In the confusion attending the Italian bombardment of Benghazi on October 19, immense damage was done. Three hundred civilians, one half of whom were women and children, were killed.

A dispatch from Constantinople says: "According to news from Tripoli published here, the Turks have captured the last of the Italian outer entrenchments and occupied the suburb Zahre and all approaches to Tripoli from the northwest.

"Before the battle the tribesmen took a solemn oath to sacrifice themselves to the last man in defense of their country. One hundred and fifty Arabs who were holding a certain position bound themselves together with straps fastened to their ankles and swore not to move from their tracks until their ammuniton was exhausted."

Taken to the Infirmary.

The St. Matthews corresposdent of The State says: "Mrs. H. A. Raysor, who was injured in a collision between her carriage and an automobile some days ago, was carried to an infirmary in Columbia Sunday. Her injuries are more serious than at first supposed." We hope the treatment up there will soon restore this most estimable lady to complete health.

Aviator Falls to His Death.

Prof. John J. Montgomery of Santa Clara, Cal., college died Tuesday aftersoon after a fall from an aero plane with which he was experimenting. Apparently he lost control of the machine. He sustained injuries to the brain. Mrs. Montgomery was watching her husband when the accident occurred.

CRISIS IN PARTY

TAFT ADMITS REPUBLICANS MAY BE DEFEATED.

Confession of Weakness of His Following Surprises Large Audience at Hamilton Club.

President Taft surprised a large audience at the dinner of the Hamilton club at Chicago on Monday by what most of his hearers construed as an admission of the possibility of Republican defeat in the coming national election. He was speaking to what had promised to be an unusually enthusiastic audience of Republicans.

Those present hastened to ascribe the president's utterances to weariness after his long tour of speechmaking, and especially after the hard three-day "campaign" in Chicago. It was his last public utterance in Chicago before leaving for Pittsburg Monday night.

"Now we are at, some people think, the crisis in the Republican party with reference to its continuance in the guidance of the nation," the president said. "I am hopeful that the good people of the country who know a good thing when they see it have only chastened us in order that we may do better hereafter, but with no intention of shifting from shoulders that are better fitted to bear the burdens of the present problems and carry them to a successful solution to those which are untried and which have new theories of action that we do not believe in, and that we do not believe the people believe in. However, if so be it that they desire to make a change, we shall loyally support the new government under any conditions, with the hope it will insure to the benefit of the country, but with the consolation that, after one trial the people think they ought to go back to the old party that has served them so well in the progress of the nation, they will do so. We can do so. We can bear that load—that is all."

The address before the Hamilton club, in which the possibility of defeat found expression, followed the laying of the cornerstone of the new home of the Hamilton club, one of leading Republican clubs of the Middle West. The cornerstone ceremony followed a trip through the stock yards, and a visit to the National Dairy show. The remainder of the president's day was spent at his hotel in receiving politicians and friends.

LYNCH NEGRO IN TEXAS.

Fiend Who Attacked Woman is Taken From Officers.

Will Ollie, a negro charged with criminally attacking a white woman five miles west of Marshall, Tex., last Friday morning, was taken from officers by a mob at an early hour Monday morning and hanged to a tree near the scene of his attempted crime. It is charged that Ollie attacked the white woman Friday as she was entering a field on her farm, and after choking the woman attempted to hang her and set fire to her clothing. The negro was frightened away, however, and escaped. He was located in Longview by another negro, who immediately reported Ollie' whereabouts to Marshall officers, and he was arrested shortly after midnight Sunday night. A mob of about 500 men intercepted the officers as they were bringing the prisoner to Marshall Monday morning and lynched him.

Belton Physician Badly Hurt.

Dr. C. G. Todd, a prominent practicing physician of Belton, was badly injured Tuesday afternoon when his automobile collided with the gas-electric car of the Southern Railway, in the Belton yards. The car was going out of the yards departing for Greenville when it hit the machine as Dr. Todd attempted to cross the track ahead of it.

Kindness Was Rewarded.

The kindness of little Miss Alice H. Meler, of Cleveland, Ohio, to Thomas Owen, an aged man, who boarded at her home, won $1,000 for her. Before leaving the city on a lake trip, Owen took out an accident policy for $1,000. Owen was drowned and the girl got the money.

More Than He Could Bear.

Profound sorrow over the deaths of his wife and a brother, which occurred recently ,caused Jake C. Cromer a substantial Anderson county farmer, to become mentally unbalanced and in this condition he committed suicide Monday afternoos.

Mistake Cost Many Lives.

The bedrock key, specified in the plans for the Austin dam, was left out in the construction, according to the New York inspector of dams and locks, McKim, just as he returned from an inspection of the scene of the disaster. He says it was an appalling mistake.

Cholera Rages Among Soldiers.

There has been a sudden and virulent outbreak of cholera among the members of the Royal Scots regiment at Benares, India.

ARE IN BAD FIX

Three Am ricans May Be Freed From a M xican Torture Prison

UNDER WATERS OF GULF

President Madero Was Shocked by the Plight of the Three Prisoners, Whose Death Sentence for a Murder Had Been Committed Four Years Ago by the Governor.

A letter from Vera Cruz, Mexico, says that three Americans—Leslie E. Hurlbert, alias Richardson; William Mitchell alias Mason, and Dr. Charles S. Harle— who for four years have been confined to the subterranean prison of San Juan de Ulua, have a prospect of release. For six years prior to their removal to this prison they were under sentence of death for murder.

"Horrible! Horrible! I could not believe that such a terrible condition existed in Mexico or any other civilized country," exclaimed Francisco I. Madero recently as he emerged from the gloomy chambers under the waters of the Gulf in the Harbor of Vera Cruz, where hundreds are confined in a living tomb.

He said that one of the first acts of his administration will be to practically obliterate this prison. On this visit to the prison Madero paid special attention to the cases of Hurlbert, Mitchell and Harle, and it is considered probable that one of his early acts when he becomes President will be to pardon these men.

The crimes with which they are charged were committed ten years ago. They were found guilty of murdering Harry Mitchell, half-brother of William Mitchell and brother-in-law of Hurlbert, and William Devars, a drunken outcast whom they ran across in El Paso. The two men were murdered in Chihuahua for $35,000 life insurance taken out by the men who killed them.

All three of these Americans had previously occupied good positions in society. Dr. Harle is a native of Abilene, Tex., and his mother still resides there. He was one of the leading physicians of Dallas before he moved to El Paso and became associated with Hurlbert and Mitchell, who were prominent in life insurance circles.

The three were prosecuted by the American insurance company which they sought to defraud, and the company was aided by the Mexican authorities. The men spent two years in prison in Chihuahua before they were tried, and upon conviction of murder they were sentenced to be shot.

The death watch had been set when the Governor of Chihuahua, Enrique Creel, commuted the sentences to twenty years imprisonment. Under Mexican law the first six years of this imprisonment must be in solitary confinement and soon after the commutation of their sentences they were taken to San Juan de Ulua.

Little is known, even to the people of Vera Cruz, of what transpires within the silent walls of the isolated prison. The only evidence of life to be seen from the city is one lone palm tree that rises out of the little court yard. The waters around the prison teem with sharks, which serve as guards against escape, if escape were otherwise possible. Instances are known of fugitives falling victims to these sharks.

Hurlbert, Mitchell and Harle have been granted more liberties than the average prisoner. Through the influence of Consul Canada in this city they have been permitted to write and receive letters at stated intervals, and many influential friends in Texas have been making strenuous efforts to secure Dr. Hale's pardon. President Diaz was persistently deaf to all appeals for the release of the three Americans.

It is said that there is still in use in this prison some of the implements of torture that were features of the Spanish Inquistion. In the roof of one of the chambers is a small hole that connects with the waters of the gulf, and through this there drips constantly, drop by drop, water that has worn away the surface of the floor.

FINDS SAFETY IN TRUNK.

A Child In Waynesville Rescued From Burning House.

Displaying unusual presence of mind Edgar Applegate, the 4-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Applegate, saved himself from burning to death by hiding in his mother's trunk when a fire, which he started while playing with matches gutted his home at Waynesville, N. C., early Monday evening. The older McCraken of Waynesville, rushing into the house, seized the trunk and rushed through the door with it to the yard. The lid of the trunk was lifted and the boy was found inside, badly frightened but uninjured.

They Fought Fatal Duel.

At Aberdeen, Miss., Joe Reese, a locomotive fireman in the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad and Frank Seltz, a timber man of Longview, Miss., fought a pistol duel Sunday morning about 2 o'clock at the Illinois Central Railway station resulting in the death of both.